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I. O. 4184.

SERVICE DE LA SURETE

Shanghai, le 25 Octobre 1921.

CCP? HIST

I. O. REG.
No. 4184
Date 31/11/21

C O M P T E - R E N D U

Le 2[illegible] Octobre 1921, à 3 heures 30 de l'après midi, une réunion des membres de la "National Organisation Union" avait lieu au N°3 passage Su-Te-Li (樹德里) rue Amiral Bayle. Onze personnes représentant diverses associations étaient réunies. Trente quatre lettres d'invitation avaient été envoyées. La séance était présidée par TSANG-TSE-BANG (張志鵬). Le but de cette réunion était la réorganisation de l'Association dont les bureaux furent fermés par les soins de la Police sur l'Ordre de Monsieur le Consul de France :

1°/ - Le 9 Décembre 1919
2°/ - Le 6 Mai 1920
3°/ - Le 2 Juillet 1921

La correspondance, les archives et les cachets furent saisis, premièrement où avait lieu la réunion au N°3 cité Su-Te-Li (樹德里), deuxièmement dans une maison voisine N°104 Rue Wantz siège de la Société.

Au moment de notre arrivée sur les lieux Madame WANG-CHING (黃興夫人) avait la parole.

SERVICE DE LA SURETE

Shanghai, le 25 Octobre 1921.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 4184
Date 3/11/21

NOMS DES PERSONNES REUNIES AU N°3 CITE SU-TE-LI ( )

RUE AMIRAL BAYLE, LE 22 OCTOBRE 1921, A 3 H.30 DE L'APRES MIDI.

NOMS		DOMICILES
Li-Yié-Za	(李衡石)	Mai-Lung-Li (美佛里) King-Long-Ka, Honan Road.
Tsang-Sing-Wou	(張星五)	N°6 cité Seng-Teh-Li (德德里) Rue Amiral Bayle.
Zi-Tse-Hong	(徐子航)	Pagode Zeng-Wang-Miao (城隍廟) Cité Chinoise
Tsang-Tse-Ba	(張志鵬)	Maison K'ang-Yeu (康園) en face le Petit-Monde, Cité Chinoise.
Yang-Ou-Bing	(楊仙華)	N°133 Range Road.
Li-Ze-Ling	(李士林)	N°47 Rue Baron Gros
Tsang-Zing-Lou	(張靜廬)	Librairie Ta-Tong (大通書店) et maison de publicité N°22 cité Fo-Gneu-Li (福禾里) Bubblingwell Road.
Wang-Tsong-Eu	(黃崇葉)	Femme de feu Wang-Ching, N°375 Rue Amiral Bayle.
Tien-Tia-Hou	(邱緣禾)	N°2144 Avenue Road.
Wang-Sing-Tsa	((汪醒齋)	N°12 Cité 56 Rue du Consulat
Wang-Ki-Long	(汪劍農)	N°3 cité Su-Te-Li (樹德里) Rue Amiral Bayle.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-21.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

No. 4184
Date: 31/10/21

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

October 28 1921

REPORT ON The National Organizations Union of China

Made by D. I. Sullivan *Forwarded by* Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

A number of papers were seized by the French Police during a raid on the headquarters of the National Organizations Union of China, 104-6 Seu Teh Lee(樹德里), Rue Amiral Bayle, on October 22, 1921. Attached are samples of the papers written in English, some of which are copies as the originals were required by the French Police. Leaflets written in Chinese are being scrutinized by the translators. During the raid three men named Chang Tsz Bang(張志鵬), Sung Ching Ya(孫鏡亞) and Wong Kyi Noong (汪剡農), secretaries of the National Organizations Union of China were arrested and at the French Mixed Court on October 26, 1921 were fined $10.00 each for organizing a meeting without having first received permission from the French Police.

31/10

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Sullivan
D. I.

D. C. I.

Cable: NOUC. Shanghai

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS UNION OF CHINA

15 YUNG LOH LI, RUE KRAETZER

No. 4184
Date 31/10/21

Legislative Body.
Mr. Shi Yang, *Chairman*,
Mr. Chang Tsing Tse, *Vice Chairman*,
Executive Committee.
Mr. Fong Chi Tsuen,
Mr. Chu Kin Tse,
Miss Liu Ching Yang,
Mr. Liu Tsun Chun,
Mr. Huang Tsung Han,
Mr. Sung Chung Ch'ang,
Mr. Hsu Tien, *Chief Secretary*.

Copy

Shanghai, China

April 24, 1920.

To Russian People & Soviet Government

Dear Sirs :-

Our ecstacy knows no bound on reading the message of your Soviet Government. Hitherto we have not been able to learn the circumstances of Russia except from the conflicting reports of the press. Now, however, we find that your cause for righteousness and humanity is fully exhibited in your message. Whoever, in the world appreciates these two virtues will undoubtedly express his sympathy. We further believe that except a small portion consisting in corrupt officials, militarists and politicians all our people are sincerely willing to have friendly dealing with you. On this account we beg to represent the whole nation of China to reply to you and your Soviet Government for your good will.

Since militarism and capitalism took a firm root in the brains of the different races, disasterous events have repeatedly happened on account of state, racial, or caste distinction. Then in every society, and between nation and nation the unjust practices of the rich in trespassing the poor, and of the strong in encroaching the weak exist copiously.

You are the first men standing out to fight for righteousness and humanity. By your late message, you assure us that you will repatriate to us the Chinese-Eastern Railway, the mining properties the forestry rights and all the other rights and privileges formerly procured from us by the late Imperial Government, Kerensky's late government, the bandits Korath and Semenoff and by the militarists, lawyers and capitalists of old Russia and that you will give up the Boxor indemnity, the factories established by the Russian merchants in the interior of China and your Consular jurisdiction over your people of every denomination. We understand that your so doing means not only to show your kind feeling to the Chinese people but also to

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS UNION OF CHINA

15 YUNG LOH LI, RUE KRAETZER

Cable: NOUC. Shanghai

No. 1481r
Date 31/10/21

Legislative Body.
Mr. Shi Yang, *Chairman*,
Mr. Chang Tsing Tse, *Vice Chairman*,
Executive Committee.
Mr. Fong Chi Tsuen,
Mr. Chu Kin Tse,
Miss Liu Ching Yang,
Mr. Liu Tsun Chun,
Mr. Huang Tsung Han,
Mr. Sung Chung Ch'ang,
Mr. Hsu Tien, *Chief Secretary*.

Shanghai, China

extend to the whole world the principles of liberty, equality and mutual help which you sincerely respect. Henceforth the dreams of the old-fashioned statesmen and the capitalists cannot practically turn into facts and when your powerful and just voice rings the whole atmosphere the peoples of different countries will soon rise up to wipe out all the three distinctions mentioned above.

What we cannot but enlighten you is this : The military Government and the Peking Government of China are similarly occupied by the most corrupt and abominous officials and militarists. They just like Kolchak rely on military force and foreign loan as their support. During these several years, the Peking Government wishing to secure Japan's support of war implements and money has secretly entered into many unjust pacts and agreements with the Japanese militarists. Such conduct severs our heart. At present the Chinese people already awakened are preparing themselves to fight stubbornly and at any cost with that part of militarists, officials and politicians which is the most corrupt. But those fellows are supported by hundreds of thousands of soldiers of whom eighty or ninety per cent have no education and are used to be fooled by them. We are using various means to awake the fascinated soldiers. No sooner they wake up than the support of these fellows is lost, and consequently those fellows cannot oppress the people. Hence, no obstacle lying before our advance, it will not be difficult to eject the minister and consuls formerly appointed by the late Imperial Russian Government. Then we will in pursuance of the message of your Soviet Government formally receive back all the rights, privileges and Boxer indemnity and renew the friendly dealing between you and our people. We would be very glad to send representatives to have a view of your troops according to your request.

We sincerely hope that you will move on more and more stubbornly to be the pioneers for the cause of righteousness and humanity. The Chinese people, as a part of the mankind, will of course share the same duty.

We remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours very sincerely,

The National Organizations Union of China.

中華民國全國各界聯合會

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION UNION OF CHINA

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 4184
Date 31/10/21

Copy.

Shanghai, China Jan.16th 1920

To

The Chairman,

House of Lords,

London.

Sir,

We have the honour to send you 50 copies of our manifesto to our friendly countries. Your perusal will be highly esteemed and we hope you will kindly distribute them among the other members.

We remain, Sir,

Your faithfully,

The National Organizations

Union of China.

Cable: NOUC. Shanghai

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS UNION OF CHINA

15 YUNG LOH LI, RUE KRAETZER

4184
31/16/21
Date

Legislative Body.
Mr. Shi Yang, *Chairman*,
Mr. Chang Tsing Tse, *Vice Chairman*,
Executive Committee.
Mr. Fong Chi Tsuen,
Mr. Chu Kin Tse,
Miss Liu Ching Yang,
Mr. Liu Tsun Chun,
Mr. Huang Tsung Han,
Mr. Sung Chung Ch'ang,
Mr. Hsu Tien, *Chief Secretary*.

Shanghai, China Dec. 18 1919

Copy

Chairman, Parliament,
London.

Sirs,

Our great admiration and gratitude to your country for its upholding right to recognize Shantung Case reservation among reservations of U.S.A. Senate. Hoping you keep on maintaining justice to support our claim to cancel all unjust agre ments and pacts.

The National Organizations Union of China.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-21.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
M. O. MEMO
No. 4184
Date 31/10/21

Station.

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REPORT ON Copy.

Made by Forwarded by

The National Organizations Union
of China
15 Yung Loh Li, Rue Kraetzer.
Shanghai, China,
March, second, 1920.

To Russian Minister,
Russian Legation, Peking.

Sir,

We are exceedingly glad and thankful for your cancelling the $40,000,000 loan, for this step shows your acceptance of our former request and your respect towards our people's wish. We, however, wish to represent the whole nation and not to recognize the illegal Japanese loan of 9,000,000 yens which is intended for exchanging a direct negotiation re the Shantung case and for helping the notorious Peking Government to oppress the people. It is rumoured that Peking is pledging the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suyuen lines with Messrs Okura & Co. for a loan of 30,000,000 yens. We, of course, oppose it likewise and are contemplating self-determination in order to resist autocracy. If your Excellency in the habit of loving the peace protest against the Japanese loans so as to uphold righteousness and frustrate the intrigues of the Japanese militarists, we should be much obliged.

We have the honour tobe,
Sir,
The National Organizations Union
of China.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-21.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

4184
Date 31/10/21

Station.

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REPORT ON Copy

Made by Forwarded by

The National Organization Union of China
Shanghai, China
May 24, 1921.

London: Premier, Minister of foreign affairs, parliament, Times and other presses (stop) We protest against the continuance of anglo-Japanese alliance (stop) If there be any provision in the compact effects the Sovereignty of China we will take the same attitude towards your nation as we have taken towards Japan which would mean a great blow to the friendship between Great Britain and China (stop) For the sake of justice and peace we hope that you will not accept the offer of Japan to continue the alliance.

The National Organization Union of China
per Ye Yon Ho, Chairman.
The China National Students' Federation
per Ye Tsze Yu, Chairman.
The Shanghai Students' Union
per Shih Chen Ho, Chairman.

Nr 184
31/10/21

DECLATRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATED BODIES OF CHINA

Having fully realized to the hardness of livlihood in China, the crisis of our nation and progressive advance of the world, we understand that this is a perilous and tremendous moment and this is the time for us, every line of people to unite together to act to save ourselves and the nation, from this hardness, -- and this is also a time for us to know that to help each other in a nation in order to bring about the blessing of peace and plenty to the people, is our duty. So in order to effect this, we must know that the wisdom in decision of several individuals in our government is inferior to that of the people joined together, for the decisions from the people is the first principle acknowledged by every nation. Now the establishment of the united organization is to aim at two points; namely the obtaining of the blessing of peace to the nation and the obtaining of public opinion.

No one will not declare that the crisis of the nation, the hardness of livlihood, the abondoning of study by the students, the fruitless tire of farmer, the drawback of the merchants, the want of work of the mechanics, are all due to an arbitrary democratic government. Now if the people do not wake up to act - to establish more schools, and to introduce new industries- to save themselves and the nation, there can be no hope for them to rely upon the few individuals in the government to save them, for they, the militarists, by holding military power to oppress the people the authbrities by instrumentally using the power to enrich themselves, have recently brought downright disgrace in the Paris Conference by which the foundation of the country has been shaken and the lust of dominion in other powers has awakened.

And now if the people do not themselves realize the truth, that the avoiding of the strike aimed at the neck of the country is a duty even to a single man, there is also no hope for them, the few individuals to realize it.

So the saving of China is the duty of the people, though at present, dark clouds are overcasting on every side, if, now, girdling up their loinds and uniting together, it is yet time for us to save ourselves and our motherland, for it is never too late to mend the fold even after the straying away of some of the flock, for besides, by means of combination of grassblades, the elephant is tied fast.

Recently, after the disgrace in the Paris Conference the people have unanimously risen up to form themselves into various organizations, though some aufferod oppressions and inflections, yet one fell, another rose: Through this the people's having conscience and sense of duty, has been clearly seen.

The forming into various organizations has been not only the case with Shanghai, but nearly every part in China, for people really saw that to save the nation, union in heart and strength is needed.

But yet it is to be feared that the cohesive power in sand is but little, therefore we organize this union to unite the people together into a great body to act as one whole.

After the establishment representatives will be sent to various parts to unite them into one whole body.

The National Association Bodies of China has been established on the 30th of November 1919.

The arrising of this organization are to build up the freedom of the people, to decide affairs of the Nation, to help each other, to sacrifice individual profit for the Republic to unite the labouring society with those of non-labouring society, to demolish the custom of the tyrannical encroachment of the authorities of the last dynasty, to defend our homes from foreign attacks and to bring about the blessing of peace and freedom to the people.

It is our hope that those who have the love of the country and of the people will join us with their efforts.

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MANIFESTO OF 'THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS UNION OF CHINA'

TO FRIENDLY COUNTRIES.

(December 1st, 1919.)

We, the undersigned, in the capacity of representing the whole nation of China, humbly and sincerely bring to your notice the following reasons for our organizing this union:-

1. By the fact that our country is a republic and the provisional constitution provides that the state sovereignty resides in the people, we can not allow a small number of officials a and militarists to usurp it. Accordingly, we organize this union with an object to uphold this constitutional right.

2. A small number of officials and militarists deceive our friendly countries by forging people'd will for their private ends. Accordingly, we organize this union to exhibit its true will.

3. Quarrels and contention have arisen generally from dissatisfaction. To prevent confusion must be referred to the will of the majority of people of different countries before power can give way to reason. Accordingly, we organize this union to maintain a permanent peace for the world.

Our people have been long disgusted by despotism. Since our Great Revolution, in spite of the fact that the country has been called a republic, the people have groaned under oppression and upheavals have turned out repeatedly. As a result, the whole country is in a great turmoil. Besides, our neighbouring country has made numerous encroachments upon us and our state power has been thinned day by day. The misfortune of a single country is now dragging the whole world into confusion. Do you think that such features turn out of the people's true accord?

As the formation of our union happens just in the time when the league of nations is about to be inaugurated, so we must seize the opportunity to manifest our expectations to the world. It would be too late to mend the stable after the horse is stolen.

Now what we want is only justice. We don't want others to inflict upon us what we don't want to do upon others. The general trend of the world is to uphold righteousness and is compatible with our conception. For these reasons, we beg hereby to submit to the consideration of our friendly countries our summarised expectations which have undergone our careful discussion.

A. WE EXPECT TO CANCEL ALL THE UNJUST AGREEMENTS AND PACTS ENTERED INTO WITH JAPAN SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR.

Such agreements and pacts amount to more than twenty in number all of which were turning away by courcing or bribing our officials and militarists by the Japanese military nobles who took advantage of the fact that the Western powers were too busy to turn their attention to the east in the midst of the war. By virtue of them, the military and fiscal powers, the mining and

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Date 31/10/21

forestory rights, the post, the railway lines and the telegraph, of the whole country have been almost all pledged for various loans amounting to 400,000,000 yens and odd. Especially, the 21 demands of 1915, the military pact of 1918, the ratification of the Kiaochow-Chinan line agreement, and those agreements for the lines between Kaochow and Hsuchow between Shunte and Tsinan for the four lines in Mongolia and Manchuria and for the prolongations of the Hui-ning Kirin line and of the Nanzing line, each has sufficient qualification to impair our independence and endanger the world peace. The respective reasons underlying this expectation may be brought forward as follows:-

(a) Re the 21 demands. These demands were extorted by Japan with the duress of an ultimatum after her occuping Tsingtau with an object to make it a stepping stone to taking Shantung, Manchuria, Mongolia and Fukien. Such demands are void from the standpoint of international law.

(b) Re the military pact. Japan under the cover of resisting a common foe snatched our military power through this pact. But it provides that it should expire as soon as the state of belligerency with the enemy is ended. As our country has restored peace with Germany and Austria so there is no reason for it to exist now.

(c) Re the railway agreements. These agreements were formed by tempting the Peking dominant factors with loans. Since railways are the means of extending commerce, the market of the eastern northern and middle parts of our country will be monopolized by Japan no sooner than her military posts have been established their -in. Then, not only our country is so fettered up as to leave its destiny to her disposal, butalso the commerce of our friendly countries will be excluded. Therefore we should have them cancelled.

(d) Re the other agreements. Such as those for arms loans and finance loans either further our internal trouble or encroach our rights. Therefore we should have them cancelled also.

Nay, there is a fundamental reason. Our country is a republic built upon the provisional constitution and has been recognized by our friendly countries on that account. Since it is provided in the provisional constitution that no treaty or loan agreement should be made without the consent of the national assembly, then naturally we can't recognize all those unjust agreements and pacts without the consent of the legal parliament. This is what we ought to emphasize before our friendly countries.

5. WE EXPECT TO RECOVER DIRECTLY FROM GERMANY ALL RIGHTS AND INTERESTS SHE POSSESSED IN SHANTUNG FORMERLY.

Shantung is China's territory. When it declared war upon Germany it did declare that all its treatys, obligations to Germany were relinquished. Then it is quite abvious that all Germany's rights and interests in that province should be directly recovered by it. Japan, however, on the one hand, impelled Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy to enter into secret agreements

4-18 4

with her and on the other hand, tempted the Peking dominantfactors to sign the 21 demands, the agreements for the Kiaochow-Hsuchow line and the Shunto-Tsinan line and to ratify the agreement for the Kiaochow-Tsinan line. With these facts as her support, she then disputed those rights and interests in the Paris conference whose decision in her favour raises our unparalleled dissatisfaction. For, if she were entitled to them by right of conquest, why should all these places captured by the British and American troops be restored to their respective original owners? If China were deprived of them on account of its lack of merit in the war, why could Denmark, having been a neutral, recovered her lost territory which had been taken by Germany sixty years ago? Moreover, on the fact of Tsingtau, Japan did assert that it was to be restored to us and our 150,000 labourers serving in the front line did some benefit, some at least, to the Entente powers. For these reasons, our people admit that the provisions nos. 156,157,158 of the peace treaty with Germany are an unjust, and the students suspended their studies, merchants, their business, and labourers, their work, to strongly oppose signing the same. Our delegates in respecting our people's will have made it a pending case to be referred to the justice of the league of nations with the hope of recovering whose rights and interests directly.

Unexpectedly, the Peking dominant factors and Japanese militarists every day plan to get the case left to China and Japan themselves. Then Japan will surrender only the nominal jurisdiction of Shantung or adopt his former practice of breaking a promise. Her object is to make our country lose the chance of having our wrong redressed by the league of nations and her intention is to make Shantung as a base for establishing a Monroe doctrine in Eastern Asia. If their plan to draw out the case, actually succeed we should exclusively deny it effective. This is what we ought to emphasise before our friendly countries.

C. WE EXPECT THAT OUR FRIENDLY COUNTRIES WILL UNDERSTAND THAT WE RECOGNIZE THE PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY, PROVISIONS NOS. 156,157,158 BEING EXCEPTED.

Our country is a great aspirer to peace. It sincerely desires to afford support to what can profit the world peace and remedy to what tends to impair it. To the past autocracy of Germany we offered strong opposition, and the whole nation unanimously advocated the sending of delegates to the Paris conference. Then our mind of supporting the peace of mankind was clearly exhibited to the world. But unfortunately, the peace treaty assigns to Japan without the least reason what ought to be ours. This means that our country has to be disposed of not only by the friendly powers but also by a defeated enemy. Should we tolerate the grievance so as to accept such a decision, what would be the use of having such a weak member at the conference table? In fact, a disgrace to our country means not less so to our allied powers. Moreover, what they desired to suppress was a tyrant of Western Europe, but a tyrant of Eastern Asia is built up as soon as their object is accomplished. Then we fight for our right not only for the sake of loving the country but also for that of the world.

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Date 31/10/21

But we cannot but assure our friendly countries one point as this: What we don't recognize are only the provisions nos. 156, 157,158 for their inconsistency with international law and we agree to all the others just like all friendly countries. An evidence for our desire for peace is the fact that our delegates before withholding their signatures from the peace treaty with Germany had claimed those three provisions to be reserved as a condition of signing the rest. Thus, it can be clearly seen that our country makes no objection to the whole treaty except that three provisions. Another evidence is that we have declared peace with Austria. This is what we ought to emphasize before our friendly countries.

D. WE EXPECT THAT BEFORE OUR LEGAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CAN FREELY EXERCISE ITS FUNCTION, OUR FRIENDLY COUNTRIES WILL SUPPLY NO ARMS OR LOANS AND PAY NO SALT SURPLUS OR CUSTOMS SURPLUS TO THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN GOVERNMENTS.

What our people respect is our provisional constitution only. Therefore that national assembly which is born out from it is recognized by us as the only legal organ of representing our will and therefore we can't blindly follow any government whose organization is not based upon it, without discrimating north, and south. The duty of a republican people is such; we don't mean to be too upright towards the south or go too far for the north.

During the past eight years, upheavals have happened four times. Their fermentation has been due to no other cause than the officials and militarists. Well, the object for a country to appoint officers is to make them observe the law to protect the people; but our officers violate the former to persecute the latter. Can our people contentedly tolerate their oppression and butchery?

The object of the Japanese military nobles to supply arms and loans to our officers is to help them so that they may work as their pioneers. All our friendly countries customarily uphold justice and humanity, so we think they would not do the same thing. In the first part of this year, they did declare that before solution of China's situation, neither money nor arms should be supplied to China by any country whatever, and we are quite grateful to them for such a noble attitude. But now-a-days, the Peking government under the pretext of disbanding soldiers, attempts to raise immense loans again, so we are affraid that they would be tempted by such apparently sound words.

We are sure that our officials and militarists raise loans for their own pockets and for military lust only and not at all with intention to secure peace. What has been reorganized with the former reorganization loans and in what place have they been used? We think our friendly countries still can recollect it.

The customs surplus and salt surplus according to agreements should, of course, be delivered back to our country. But how much of them, formerly delivered, have the dominant factors used on civil administration and how much for army expenses? We dare say they are relied on by them just like the loans and arms as instruments for butchering the people.

The Japanese military nobles on account of rendering assistance to Peking in the form of loans and arms externally

A WARNING LETTER TO ALL MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS AND CIVIL GOVERNORS.

4/184
31/10/21

Please allow us to sincerely express our public opinion to you. The object for a country to appoint officers is to protect the people and the duty of a military or naval officer is to resist foreign aggression. Every officer has his special duty and cannot shift his responsibility to others.

Alas! When Japan formerly lay her hand on Manchuria and Mongolia, your hearts were not moved, and so again, when she occupied Tsingtau by force. How lamentable these past pacts were! As a natural consequence, the wrong-doer has got a habit of playing the game and the receiver thinks it her duty to raise no objection. Then a foot is demanded after an inch is gained each following case being aggravted.

Do you hear of anything about the latest happening in Fukien? The Japanese residents there have, without the least reason, armed themselves with iron rods and revolvers to attack the students, merchants and policemen, making many wounded and dead and among these wounded there are two American missionaries cruisers have been also sent those to make a threat by making their soldiers to land freely. They look upon our territory as and the descendants of Huang Ti as homeless tribes. Where is our soveresignty? Of what use are our state forces? Indignation and shame intermingle in our heart when we talk of it.

Oh! Though you are holding power, yet you are by no means not Chinese people. What would you feel, if you learn of this news? What do you mean by holding your rongues? Are you no moved a little like the Europeans of one hundred years ago who were disinterested in african affairs?

You must know what officials can depend upon is the state only. The proverb says "To what can hair adhere without the skin?" Similarly where can you enjoy your easy life after the fall of your quarrelled among yourselves for party spirit and private interests. You showed your bravery by drawing out your sword and bending your bow thinking it unparalleled in the world. Is there not the least of such spirit remaining in you now? If you are brave only in private quarrels but timid for a foreign war, to what sort of men can you compare yourselves? At present our neighbour is bringing a great pressure upon our country and our calamity is approaching the threathold. Are all your senses so benumbeds as not to feel anything?

Territories are the components of a country and soldiers are its bulwark. If the country is overrun by enemies, would you prepare yourselves to be their captives?

According to the common saying, soldiers having been kept for a thousand days will find themselves useful in one occasion.